

Buenos Ayres Athletic Sports.

The First Meeting will take place at Palermo on the 20th May, open to all comers on payment of subscription. Entries must be made before the 16th. For particulars as to subscription and entries apply at Messrs. Muckern Bros., 14 San Martin.

PROGRAMME.

Flat Race—100 yards.
Length Jump—Running.
Length Jump—Standing.
Vaulting.
Flat Race—440 yards.
High Jump—Hitting.
High Jump—Standing.
Flat Race—One mile.
Throwing the Hammer.
Putting the Stone.
Pole Leaping.
Hurdle Race—150 yards, 10 flights, 3 feet.
Throwing the Cricket Ball.
Three Legged Race—100 yards.
Consolation Stakes—200 yards, flat.
N.B.—No event will take place without three entries. Prizes will be declared consequent on the entries made. 151 | 6p.m3

JUST RECEIVED.**BEST LIMERICK BACON.**

66—Calle de la Piedad—66.
Just received for the coming season 8/4 9/4 10/4 11/4 and 12/4 all wool Blankets Heavy Sheetings Quilts.
1st class Crimean shirts, inside shirts, pants, ready made clothing ex heavy, all wool stockings and hose, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE.

64, 66 & 68—Piedad—64, 66 & 68.
23—1m at

ESPINOSA & KYLE

Beg respectfully to announce that they continue to prepare the Anti-Cholera Camphor Spirit, invented by Dr. Hubini of Naples, and employed by him with the greatest success during the late epidemic in Europe. This invaluable medicine has been since prescribed by Dr. Leslie of this city since the first appearance of the epidemic in this country, and is prepared in accordance with instructions from the GOVERNOR OF E. & K. prepare the solution of the Permanent of Potash (the active ingredient of the well-known Cond's Patent Fluid), highly recommended for its powerful disinfectant properties. Pure Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Lime, and other disinfectants always in stock.

ANTIGUA BOTICA DE MARENCO.

CALLES FLORIDA AND TUCUMAN.
93 | 10p.m18

W. Leslie,

OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES.
12 | xp.m3

The Daily and Weekly Standard.

TO BE HAD
EVERY MORNING,
AT THE
AGENCY OF MR. HERRING,
44—PASEO JULIO—44.

Subscription to the "Standard,"

\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi asseam, nil veri non asseam dicere."
Cicero.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)
Montevideo, May 9.
The pampero still continues.
A new decree against vegetables.
No decree as yet about the port.
There is no sickness here.

FINANCIAL LITERATURE.

The public has been again favored with two more documents on the patriotic loan for the maintenance of the Exchange-office.

To compare the style of writing of the well-to-do grocer with that of a Plenipotentiary, and note the difference between the letter of a polished broker and a wealthy capitalist, is both amusing and instructive, but to criticize a note of the Camara Sindical of the Bolsa, the cream of the cream, we feel that the subject is almost beyond our own grasp. In vain we read and re-read this lengthy document, to get an inkling of what it really means, we are about to give it up as too profound, when a happy thought occurs to us that it means nothing at all, that it is simply all cry and no wool, and we only remain with a feeling of surprise at the extravagant waste of so much ink and paper.

Of course, the Chief Syndic, like a wealthy man unaccustomed to be contradicted, has his own peculiar ideas on the subject, and gives far more importance to them than to the scheme of the Financial Minister.

So early as the 14th of March, 1867, had the Syndic formed the opinion that the patriotic loan might, in racing language, 'come to grief.' On this basis he presumes, that in order to secure the fixing of the dollar, resident merchants will hasten to lend to the Exchange-office their cash from June to September should that establishment need it. This, to a commercial magnate may be intelligible, but to us it appears that if the Bank needs the money, the merchants will be sure to be in greater need; in fact, it sounds very like the innocent remark of Marie Antoinette—"The people are clamoring for bread! why don't they buy cake?"

There seems to be, however, a lurking doubt in the mind of the writer, that all his labored arguments will somehow fall short of convincing the Finance Minister; so after answering the call for hard cash, by mediocre advice, the Syndic begs the Government will notice the decided interest taken on this subject by the whole Camara.

The satire in this paragraph is so fine, that we had thought it beyond the capabilities of any estanciero, but we must not forget that our friend, Sr. Terrero, is a subscriber, and it is not improbable that he may, in his European travels, have kissed the Blarney stone.

This letter seems to have so puzzled the Finance Minister, that he took no less than fifty-one days to consider his answer, and even then would have been at a loss what to reply to this strange document, had not the cholera kindly stepped in as a sort of connecting link, enabling the Minister to hide his disgust behind the mask of sorrow, putting down the non-success of his scheme to the ravages of 'colitis.'

The Ministerial note is, however, more practical than the Syndic's, and winds up with the practical announcement that the Exchange-office has a reserve in hand cash of over five million patacons. At the same time, the idea of the Syndic that merchants should be called upon to make themselves responsible for certain fixed sums in case the Bank needs them, is encouraged by the Minister; but we expect that our friend, Mr. Terrero, even though he purchase the best cream-laid foolscap, will find it a very difficult matter to get merchants to write their names down.

The Minister's very last sentence only shows to what annoyances, a man in a high position is exposed. Wearied with his work, he begged a loan from those interested, and received in return unpalatable advice, and yet for this, a very death-blow to all his bright hopes, he has, with an aching heart, to turn round and kindly thank those to whom no thanks are due.

We close this last edition of the Financial Literature with a sigh. The subject has afforded food for dissertation, and possibly even amusement to our readers. The letters, as a general rule, were badly written in the beginning, but began to show improvement. The Syndic's note reminds us of the lines of Kirk White—

"The hint malvolent, the look oblique,
The obvious satire, though it dare not speak."

PARAGUAYAN MAILS.

TWELVE MONTHS LATER FROM ASUNCION.
GREAT EDITORIAL VICTORY.

Yesterday, through the ceaseless activity of a diplomatic friend, we stole a march upon all the papers in Buenos Ayres, having received three numbers of the great Paraguayan organ—the *Semanario*, dated 23rd and 30th March and 6th April. We doubt even if Caxias has seen *Semanarios* of so late a date. Of course from all we heard and read we supposed this newspaper was printed on old brown paper, or possibly the leaves of the trees; nothing of the kind, the type is good, the printing excellent, and as for the paper it would seem as if Benitez had purchased the very best at Loedel's.

Asuncion, March 23, 1867.

Leading article.—The opening of the Amazon by Brazil achieved solely by Paraguay—the cannons of Curupaity burst the Brazilian bonds at the mouth of the greatest river in the world. Article well written, slightly bombastic, and very strong.

Feminine meetings at Villa Rica, Pilar, and San José—speeches by the ladies breathing patriotism and praying for the success of Francisco Solano Lopez and his invincible army. Speeches remarkably still.

A list of forty-three battles is given, from the storming of Coimbra to the battle of Curupaity, in which in every single engagement, according to our colleague, although greatly outnumbered by the enemy the Paraguayans gained the day. This list is called the Great Warrior's Crown of Lopez.

A long letter from Paso Pucir gives little army news, being full of details of the Argentine revolution. The writer says that 2,000 fresh recruits from Villa Rica, &c., have just arrived, and that Caxias has all the steamboats in the squadron running from Curuzo to Paso de la Patria, and vice versa, moving troops. Mr. Charles Guisler, a German, died on the 14th.

Asuncion, March 30, 1867.

Leading article.—The offerings of the fair sex—the great patriotism of the Paraguayan women—the war against the invaders carried on more by the women than even men, for they till the soil and keep up the supplies—Roman matrons—unexampled sacrifices—shortly will wear laurels for their victorious sons and husbands.

President Mitre's proclamation on assuming the reins of Government in Buenos Ayres—harsh review of the proclamation.

Terrible article on the Brazilian Admiral, Sr. Ignacio, and his official account of the last bombardment—Matto's description from the *Nacion* also given.

Letter from Paso Pucir dated March 30, sent to Asuncion by telegram, three columns long.

Two Englishmen, an American, and a Tucuman soldier have passed over to the Paraguayans, and as a matter of course give a monstrous description of the allied army.

Asuncion, April 6, 1867.

A monthly review.—Total inactivity during the month—a small scrimmage occurred at a place called Villa Diego, in which the Brazilians got beaten—long account of the Argentine revolution and state of Entre Rios—the crops have been magnificent and the weather favorable—two enormous guns have been cast at the iron works at Ybiqui—the enrolment proceeds and hundreds are arriving at Humaita.

The defeat of Paunero occupies a column, and long extracts are made from the Chilean papers, which prove that Paraguay is in communication with our transatlantic cousins.

A long letter, three columns, from Paso Pucir, sent by telegraph, gives a description of the Paraguayan view of the allied army—on the 3rd April an attack was attempted on Curupaity, and the ironclads came within range, but all of a sudden they dropped down the river, and Alegre's men were called back to quarters.

The people of Itangua have sent to the army a large supply of shirts and 'calsonillos' made from the fibre of the cocoa plant, very excellent articles.

The Bolivian Government maintains a regular mail between Santa Cruz and Curumba. The distance from the Bolivian capital to Asuncion is now done in 28 days.

We gather from these papers the determination of the Paraguayan people to fight to the last, and not the slightest sign of national exhaustion.

GEORGE BELL'S MAILS.

We extract the following from our Irish colleague the Cork Examiner—

A grave subject is treated in one of the articles from the *Times* which we print to-day. It is no less than the treatment of the prisoners now in gaol on charges connected with the recent Fenian insurrection. This is, we do not hesitate to say, one of the most serious responsibilities that could rest upon a Government, and the attempt of the leading journal to solve the problem must be regarded with deep interest. It is of good omen that the tone of the *Times* is very considerably altered from that it adopted a few months since, and that there is no further disposition shown to threaten Ireland with Governor Eyre. As London sends us over its cast off clothes for wear the truculence of the Thunderer has been abandoned to the use of the Irish Conservative journals.

Even the suggestion of flogging is utterly rejected. We are told that "the fear which has been expressed in some quarters that recourse may be had to obsolete provisions authorizing the infliction of flogging is absolutely unfounded. No one, so far as we are aware, has ever suggested such a measure." No one, except the Chief Secretary for Ireland. If the circular of Lord Naas, which he said himself had so "satisfactory" an effect, did not mean a threat of flogging, it meant nothing at all. However, we are very well pleased to have the assurance of the *Times* that it is not to be thought of. We did not indeed apprehend that the threat would be carried out; and we expressed that opinion when we wrote upon it. We believed then, as we still believe, that no Government dare employ such a system of punishment for a political offence. But still we are as well pleased that the necessity even for its discussion is removed. The subject is troublesome enough without being complicated by a suggestion which is calculated to make the popular blood boil.

To sum up the actual suggestions which the *Times* makes, the course it recommends apparently would be, an amnesty to the rank and file, of the Fenians, and "condign punishment" to the Irish-Americans, or at least to that portion of them who had been previously the subjects of imperial clemency. The exceptional treatment of the class known as Irish-Americans is justified by the statement that they are not insurgents "in any proper sense of the term." "If they have long ceased to be Irish subjects of her Majesty, and instead of being driven by rebellion into oppression, either real or imaginary, they have come over from America on a filibustering errand and on filibustering objects." Now, it is as well that upon so serious a topic as this language should have its plain meaning, and that persons should accustom themselves to look at the facts in the face. We very much disapprove of the errand upon which those Americans came over to this country. We believe it to be a bootless errand, we think it is calculated to do far more mischief than benefit to the country. But to call it a filibustering expedition is an absurd misapplication of terms. It is a mere verbal trick to get out of a difficulty. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that those men came over here under a strong impulse of patriotism, believing that they could free and benefit their native country. There have been numerous societies of Poles in London formed for the avowed object of revolutionizing Poland. They were composed of men probably as long absent from their native land as those Irishmen have been away from Ireland. Yet we do not think it would occur to the *Times* to characterize any of those Poles who might have gone back to stir up insurrection at home as filibusters. We have no *arrière pensée* in making the comparison of Ireland and Poland. We believe Ireland is badly governed, but we have no notion of saying that it is now oppressed to the same extent as Poland. But these Irish-Americans do. They seriously and honestly believe that her rescue by force of arms,

is the duty of every lover of Ireland; and, believing that, they come to offer up their own lives in the struggle. To call such men filibusters or pirates—*hostes humani generis*, and the like is simply an abuse of language. To say that their offence "is not a political offence" is to say what would not be endorsed by any judgment which was divested of prejudice. It is natural enough that Englishmen should regard it as piracy. Englishmen are in the habit of regarding English supremacy as part of the moral law; but put the question to any Frenchman, German, or Russian—to say nothing of American—and put it to the public opinion of Europe, and we have little doubt what the verdict would be.

The *Times* is not very decided in its expression of what the "condign punishment" ought to be. It has not that neat and decisive way of expressing its opinion exhibited by the Board of Superintendence of the County Gaol in the purchase of silk ropes, "such as are usually employed at executions." There is a hint that the treatment of Lopez and the filibusters that sought to take Cuba should be imitated in Ireland, and the *Times* considers that the Attorney-General is rather disposed to adopt that course. We are sorry for it, but we do not yet believe much in these promised executions. The days for that description of bloody vengeance on political enemies are gone by. "A good crop of executions would be very consoling to the feelings of a particular class in Ireland, but they would be very damaging to the reputation of an empire which has been setting itself up as the pattern of mankind, now that civilization has emphatically condemned such punishments. Still more important, perhaps, is the consideration of the danger it would involve. Disguise it how we may, there is no doubt that the sympathies of the masses are with the Fenians, and that those sympathies would be intensified beyond measure by the infliction of the punishment of death upon any of those men. We hear, indeed, of the necessity for example to put a stop to such movements for the future. This is one of these stupid blunders characteristic of the way in which Ireland has been governed. What is there in the Irish nature to lead to the belief that Irishmen are to be ruled by fear? They may be kept down by force; the actual leaders may indeed be cut off; but the supposition that Irishmen, whose courage is certainly unsurpassed by that of any nation in the world, are to be terrified out of discontent by a few deaths at the end of a rope, shows the most utter misapprehension of the national character. The fact that there are so many ready to rebel at the end of seven centuries ought to be a tolerably convincing proof that terrorism is not the way to securing the pacification of Ireland. We try to argue this question dispassionately, and we say in the most deliberate and emphatic manner that the hanging of any of these men for an offence of a merely political nature will be fraught with danger to the peace of this country."

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

A deputation consisting of about 200 members of the Reform League had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday afternoon at his official residence. He stated the temporary but severe indisposition of Lord Derby prevented him from receiving the deputation. He (Mr. Disraeli) had, however, come for that purpose, and Lord Stanley had also consented to be present.

Mr. Beales, who first stated the object of the deputation, said that the Reform League were strongly opposed to the rating and residential clause in the bill, and could not accept the fancy franchise. The Chancellor of the Exchequer claimed to be the parent of the lodging franchise, and they hoped he would not be so unnatural as to reject his own offspring.

Mr. Mantal asserted that if the present bill was passed into law, the Reform League would agitate more than ever.

Mr. Odger, Mr. Howell, the Secretary of the Reform League, who spoke in favor of a six months' residence, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Alderman Baldwin of Birmingham, and Mr. Alderman Carter, of Leeds, having given their opinion on the bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he took it for granted that they were all men of extreme views, but there was need of much mutual forbearance and compromise among all parties. He thought that no one could deny that the bill of Lord Derby was based upon very popular principles (cries of no no). Those who said no, were gentlemen of very extreme opinions. If he were to receive a deputation of the other party, they would say yes (laughter). No one introduced a perfect bill into the house, or hoped to pass it without alteration, and he believed the assembly was actuated by higher or purer motives than the House of Commons. In conclusion he assured those present that all the suggestions which he had made should be duly considered by Her Majesty's Government.

On calls being made for Lord Stanley,

The Noble Lord said he quite agreed in the remarks made by his hon. friend and therefore he did not think it would be necessary to give his own views on the subject, Lord Derby would have liked to have received the deputation, but he was confined to his bed and utterly unable to do so.

REPORTED OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP.

The *Shipping Gazette* says there is a rumour that a fresh outrage has been perpetrated by the Spaniards on a British merchant ship, which is said to have been sunk and a number of the crew drowned, but as the report cannot be traced to any authentic source there is some hope that it is without foundation.

THE TORNAO CASE.

Madrid letters state that the superior Spanish court has confirmed the sentence of condemnation of the British steamer "Tornado," pronounced by the Cadiz prize tribunal in December last, and against which the British government has protested, regarding it as absolutely null and void.

CESSION OF RUSSIAN NORTH AMERICA.

The *Times* regards this event of considerable importance, attesting as it does the mysterious sympathy which has long existed between Russia and the United States. There is no doubt the territory has been purchased with a view of asserting the claim of the United States to supremacy on the North American Continent; but without shutting one's eyes to the possible consequences of this unexpected transaction, let us forbear to fasten upon it a hostile construction, or to insist upon rights and interests which are incapable of being maintained. We retain a hold upon Canada more to please the Canadians than ourselves. Even our tenure of British Columbia, which has so lately voted for admission to the Confederation, is not prejudiced by the cession of these wastes to the north.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Berlin, 1st, Evening.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Bauk Gazette* says that the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to declare to the Prussian Government that in the hour of danger Austria would stand side by side with Germany. It is believed that the object of the Crown Prince of Saxony's visit to Berlin is to announce to the Prussian Government that the military forces of Saxony are now organized as Federal troops. The Crown Prince, and the staff officer by whom he is accompanied, wore the Federal uniform. His Royal Highness has been appointed commander of the 12th Federal army corps.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* (March 22) says:—"I mentioned a few weeks ago that the Prince Imperial was suffering from the effects of a fall from his horse. Since then there have been disquieting rumours about his general health, which were probably exaggerated. The *Moniteur*, however, has thought it necessary to mention that the re-establishment of the Prince's health, has been retarded by an attack of fever, but that it is now considerably improved and justifies no disquiet. It appears that after the accident referred to an abscess formed on the hip, which had to be opened by Dr. Nelaton, who used chloroform. Scarcely had this healed, when a second abscess came on, and the lancet was again used, though without the necessity of chloroform. Fever ensued, but, as the *Moniteur* states, the Prince is much better, and it is hoped that he will soon be completely restored. Nevertheless, there are persons who affirm that his health is by no means as good as might be desired."

AMERICA.

New York, April 1st 6 p.m.
According to official statements the national debt of the United States has been reduced £15,000,000 during the last month. A war steamer said to belong to the Mexican liberals has left New York for Tampico, loaded with ammunition.

THE NEW BRAZILIAN LOAN.

We mentioned on a previous occasion that the Brazilian Government had by the April packet sent instructions to its agents to apply for a loan, on further inquiry we find this news fully authenticated. The loan as we understand is to be applied for in London, for the trifle of five millions sterling.

The Emperor of Brazil has erred egregiously in this business, notwithstanding the great ease of the money market at home, the prolonged duration of the war, has disappointed Brazilian creditors in England, and the holders to the last loan will to a man oppose any further state embarrassments abroad, to the detriment of the securities upon which they have advanced their money.

Brazil no doubt must make a new loan, but what she wants even more than money is a General, and while experienced Prussian officers are seeking every means to cross the allied lines and join the enemy, the Emperor might have applied to Bismarck for the loan of a General.

This Paraguayan war is now beginning to remind us of the seven years war in Europe when Frederic single handed defended his dominions against coalesced Europe; in fact the campaigns are we may say analogous, could we but discover that Lopez had a taste for writing bad verses like the great Prussian General. That memorable war was begun and carried on purely out of personal pique, and a conviction that Frederic was a dangerous neighbor. We are very far from classing Lopez in the same category as Frederic, although for aught we know the former may have a far less vicious disposition. But there is a great similarity in the history of the war in the North and the great seven years war.

The publication of the Triple Alliance was as accidental as the seizure by a Prussian officer of the state papers of the Queen of Poland at Dresden. Her Majesty had packed up all her papers in a trunk in her bedroom; Frederic knew that the secret coalition treaty was amongst them. A Prussian officer entered her chamber, and she a queen, the daughter of an Emperor, the mother of a dauphin, actually sat on the trunk in the hope that no soldier would venture to offer her violence; but she mistook the Prussian character, all resistance was in vain, the papers were carried to Frederic, who found in them as he expected, abundant evidence of the secret designs of the coalition. The alliance treaty he had at once published, and the effect of the publication was great; it was clear that of what sins the King of Prussia might formerly have been guilty he was now an injured party, and had merely anticipated a blow intended to destroy him.

The Triple Alliance Treaty no doubt was concluded after the Paraguayan aggression, but the whole tone of that document shows that the aim and object of the alliance is the downfall of Lopez, as it was in 1756 in Europe the overthrow of Frederic.

When Frederic was beaten before Prague and forced to raise the siege his case was hopeless in the extreme; he was forced to draw his whole army out of Bohemia, precisely as Lopez was compelled to evacuate Corrientes. The Marquis of Caxias to-day reminds us greatly of the Commander-in-chief of the French at that epoch, the Duke of Richelieu; both men of sonorous titles and profound military leaders. The French at Rosbach numbered two to one against the Prussians, yet the merest tyro in history knows too well how Frederic with his hardy little band of ragged half starved and ill paid soldiers whipped the French and extricated himself from this terrible situation with dazzling glory.

We hear so much of military preparations by Caxias, and such stunning accounts of the battle that is about to take place, that involuntarily we think of the great Richelieu, the then greatest soldier of the day. The defeat of the French on that memorable occasion made all Germany akin. No other victory of Frederic had excited emotions of a national character, for they were German battles and victories of Germans over Germans, but the defeat of the French at Rosbach stirred the blood of the whole German population from the Alps to the Baltic; never since the dissolution of the great Charlemagne empire had the Teutonic race gained such a victory over the French, and the tidings of that memorable victory called forth a general burst of delight and pride from the whole of the great family which spoke the various dialects of the ancient language of Arminius.

From all we can see and understand of the general tone of the Argentine feeling respecting Brazil, we confess we think the Brazilian Commander had better halt before he risks the consequences of a defeat. A Brazilian victory would doubtless go far towards concluding this lengthened campaign, and add a new lustre to the Brazilian arms, both in Europe and America, but a Brazilian defeat would call the whole Spanish race in South America into a nation, and trampling over political squabbles, &c. would class race against race, precisely as in the case of Rosbach.

The Emperor of Brazil should therefore take a hint from the great Pitt, who when he entered the market as a borrower his first application was to Frederic for the loan of a General.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

No steamer from Montevideo, yesterday, we suppose the *Teveré* will arrive to-day. To-morrow we expect our brother editor as we are half exhausted pulling so long with one oar. There is very little news stirring, the Provinces quiet, Tuyuti nothing but preparations, half the River towns shut up with the cholera blockade, few very few friends in from the camp, the only stirring event yesterday was the opening of the saladeros and some Pintonian experiment which as yet we do not comprehend.

An American gentleman from the California Colony in the Chago, favored us with a visit yesterday; his description of the colony is interesting; but we reserve for to-morrow, lest the Montevidean steamer should not arrive and we be hard pushed to fill the paper.

It is rumoured that the steamer *George Bell*, has been purchased by Sr. Galyan in one hundred and five thousand patacons, as yet this affair however is only a rumour.

Our leading article on the Recoleta scandal in yesterday's issue sent a thrill through the hearts of our readers seldom do we recollect our remarks meeting with such unanimous and expressed approbation as those entitled "Sepoy depravity" without 'knowing if we touched a chord, which makes foreigners of every nationality akin. We hope it may be productive of some good for really the grasping depravity of renting old graves in a cemetery already full to overflowing is a stigma on our vaunted civilization, the bones of those who attempt such a desecration should be sent to the land of the Gran Chaco and left to bleach on that desert shore.

We have received a sample of the new manure which is preferable to guano manufactured from blood and bone ash, the article promises to become one of great importance in this country and a staple export.

We had occasion to enter the British Library some evenings ago and we were surprised at the unusual silence which reigned in the place. The chivalrous Mr. Duffy, it is true, was as firm at his post as ever, but the place looked dull and stupid, and to all intents empty, saving the presence of a youth who continued buried in some old numbers of the *Times*. On enquiry we learned that the present committee is not so enterprising as could be wished, that they had suppressed or overlooked all the native papers with the exception of two, but their greatest error is the suspension of the *Saturday Review*, the most popular weekly paper yet published. According to others few new works are received, and that these when they come are novels. If this is owing to the want of funds, it would not be out of place to sell some of the old works, especially those of which two copies already exist in the library. We offer these observations to the gentlemen in charge of this excellent institution, and hope to see them adopted.

Speaking the other day of the exorbitant price of hats, a gentleman, very particular on this score, tells us this is not the only grievance. He would not so much mind the price, were he certain he did not purchase a second-hand article. According to our friend the hats that come out are all second-hand.

It seems there is a great scarcity of good horses in town. Few ever think of visiting on horseback, if they can proceed by railway or carriage. Our hacks are broken-down broken-winded Rosinantes, and one would as soon present himself before a lady on a donkey, as on one of these animals. We would recommend our lively stable men a little more circumspection.

We are happy to see Dr. Scrivener has returned after his professional labors in San Isidro. According to our friend he has left the picturesque village in the best sanitary condition; not a case of sickness known for 3 leagues round. We congratulate Dr. Scrivener on the admirable manner he has acquitted himself of his arduous duties.

Barracas yesterday the scene of unusual joy, occasioned by the revocation of the Government decree closing of the saladeros. We need not say the executive acted properly, it was their only means of remedying an evil which promised to be most disastrous. The people partly attribute this step of the Government to our unceasing efforts in their behalf. Without boasting we can safely assert that the *Standard* was the only journal in the city that maintained the rights of the saladeristas.

We record another of those terrible accidents which now and then occur at sea. The *Star of the Teign*, a vessel bound from Liverpool to the West Coast, took fire on the 12th of April, in lat. 21 south and 30 west. Immediately the fire was discovered every effort to extinguish it was made, but it proved impossible, partly from the combustible nature of the cargo, which consisted of spirits, saltpetre, and forty tons of gunpowder. The crew had hardly time to enter the only boat on board when the vessel blew up, leaving the men without either clothes or provisions. Their prospect was truly horrible; but Providence he praised they had not been ten hours on the waves when a vessel was descried, which turned out to be the barque *Satellite*, bound to Callao, whose captain immediately picked them up and paid them every attention, until he was enabled to tranship them on the 28th of April to the *Nicolas Poussin*, a French vessel bound to Buenos Ayres, where they arrived without further novelty, and reported themselves to the British Consul on the 6th inst.

The splendid Steamer *Edward Everett* will leave for Montevideo on Friday afternoon, 10th inst. As there was a fine pampero wind blowing all day yesterday the quarantine at Montevideo will probably be taken off by the time she arrives there.

We extract the following from the *Semanario* of 30 March:—"The little town of 'Capilla del Paraguay' so famous for the glorious deeds of our ancestors, who exchanging the plough for the lance, drove back the horde"

al público que desde el 5 del presente mes, la diligencia para el Fortín de Areco, Salto, Rojas Junin; saldrá de la Capital para la Ciudad de Mercedes, los días lunes en el tren de las 3 de tarde para salir de allí los días pares a las 7 de mañana y llegar al Salto a las 6 de la tarde.

Junio 1.º, 1866. LA EMPRESA

Mensagerías del Comercio para Carmelo de Areco y Arcofies.

The undersigned, mayoral and owner of the above line of diligences, begs to inform his numerous

our friends and acquaintances that on and after the 10th of September, 1866, he will run the entire trip from Buenos Ayres to Arceifes, via Mercedes and Carmen de Arco, in one day, and vice versa, starting from Buenos Ayres on any given day by the first train from Parque Station and returning from Arceifes the other day. He begs to state that his diligence is worked by regular employees and at the rate of the clock. Every day will be taken to give the utmost satisfaction to all who may favor this line. Agency for Buenos Ayres, 189 Rivadavia. JORGE VALLEE.

N.B.—Waggons in connection with this line are ready at a moment's notice for the convey

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"La Protejida" para Mercedes, Chilivile, Bragado y 9 de junio; sale las naves y regresa los papeles.
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"La Nacional" para la Capilla del Señor, sale los martes, regresa los viernes.
"La Granguayana" para Navarro, sale los parcos regresa los lunes.
"Del Comercio" para Cufreñes y Monte, sale los 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, regresa los 4, 10, 16, 22 y 28.
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[16] MAURICIO ESCOFFIER—Agentes.

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